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SC EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
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EMPLOYMENT EDGES UPWARD IN OCTOBER

SCHOOL-RELATED JOB ADDITIONS CAUSE EMPLOYMENT INCREASE

Expansion of the work force in the public sector in October was responsible for an over-the-month rise of 900 in total nonagricultural employment in South Carolina. While many school workers were counted as employed for the first time during the current school year, seasonal job reductions were generally occurring in private industry. The resulting 1,182,300 employment level was 22,100 above the October, 1982 figure.

BRIGHT SPOT IN PRIVATE SECTOR EMPLOYMENT - MANUFACTURING

Although most industrial divisions in the private sector recorded a slowing of the employment gains of recent months, manufacturing maintained its promising expansion by adding 1,100 workers to payrolls in October. Manufacturing was boosted primarily by durable goods. The main impetus from within durables was machinery, except electrical, where employment rose 500. The only other hard-good category to register more than a 100 increase was transportation equipment, up 200. On the nondurable side, the number of jobs managed to inch upward by 200 as growth in textile mill products overcame losses in chemicals and allied products. The only other private industry division to produce more jobs in October that in September was transportation and public utilities. This industry's minor employment pickup was aided by additional workers in trucking and warehousing, which responded to a more favorable economy.

Despite sharp gains in education, services lost 1,900 employees in October. Essentially, the entire drop was tied to tourist-related activities which began the end-of-the-season slowdown. Approximately 3,000 jobs were directly involved in this seasonal tourist decline. The one area with significant jumps during the month was educational services as 1,300 workers were added to private school payrolls.

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Employment in finance, insurance, and real estate slid back 600 to 51,900 between September and October. Again, most of this cutback was seasonal, and was situated in the coastal areas of the state.

The most pronounced October job losses were concentrated in wholesale and retail trade. Some 3,500 workers were removed from the ranks of the employed with all of this reduction on the retail part of the picture. Once again, the culprit was layoffs connected to tourism as October marked the end of the primary beach season. One positive note was that some of the job elimination that normally occurs in September was postponed until October due to an excellent tourist season.

The remaining major industry division in the private sector, construction, produced stable employment overall in October as the count fell a slight 100. However, within the industry, results varied widely. For example, special trade contractors decreased 600 to 31,900. Positive developments in other construction industry groups could not compensate for this appreciable plunge.

EDUCATIONAL GAINS PRODUCE SUBSTANTIAL GOVERNMENT EXPANSION

Motivated by expansion of school payrolls in local and state government, public sector employment grew a sizable 5,700 above the September figure. In spite of this surge in jobs, the count of 232,600 government employees reflected a 1,300 loss from one year earlier. Most of the over-the-month upturn was centered in local government where 4,800 additional employees were initially counted on school payrolls for the 1983-1984 year. The comparable state education hike was 700. Federal employment in South Carolina edged up 100 during the month. October's job count in all government divisions reflected the transition between the phase-out of the CETA program and the beginning of the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA).

MINOR INCREASE FORECAST FOR SOUTH CAROLINA JOB COUNT

November's total nonagricultural employment should manage a small pickup in November. Although some seasonal factors will again be at work negatively in services, other seasonality connected with holiday buying will begin to rear its head. Retail trade should benefit most from this development. Also expecting job expansion is manufacturing as diminishing inventories force additional job creation. Construction should slow somewhat in response to less favorable weather conditions. Transportation and public utilities may produce a minor employment gain, but finance, insurance, and real estate will continue downward at a slow pace. Employment in government is forecast to rise in November, once more affected by schools.

FEMALES PRODUCE SLIGHT OCTOBER GAINS STATE-WIDE

The number of females in nonagricultural jobs in South Carolina climbed 700 in October which brought the women-worker count to 540,700. This figure was 6,300 above the comparable level recorded twelve months earlier. A 3,900 gain in government was the primary reason for the positive October development. The monthly boost was generated by sharp expansion in education in both local and state government as many school workers were counted as employed for the initial time during the current school year. Almost as significant as government's jump was the plunge in services. Seasonal layoffs at the end of the main tourist period caused a drop of 2,000 in female employment in services. Another major decrease involved wholesale and retail trade. With extensive seasonal cutbacks on the retail side of the picture, trade removed 1,400 females from the ranks of the employed. Developments in manufacturing were more positive as employment grew 700. Although both durable and nondurable goods produced upturns, the healthier increases were in hard goods. Within durables, notable expansion in the number of female workers occurred in machinery, except electrical; and electrical and electronic equipment. In construction, employment of women dipped 100 between September and October. Also with a slight downturn was finance, insurance, and real estate as 300 females were removed from the payrolls. The final major industry division, transportation and public utilities, was unchanged over the month.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE DROPS TO TWO-YEAR LOW

South Carolina's unemployment rate fell to 8.1% in October, the lowest figure in two years. This represents 115,100 jobless individuals, a drop of 7,700 from the September level. The decline in unemployment is attributed to continued improvement in the labor market, particularly the manufacturing sector. The national unemployment rate averaged 8.8% in October.

TABLE 1

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

October, 1983

	South Carolina			Charleston MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	1,427,200	1,435,100	1,497,900	175,410	176,100	179,910
Total Employment	1,312,100	1,312,300	1,336,600	162,560	162,280	164,670
Total Unemployment	115,100	122,800	161,300	12,850	13,820	15,240
Unemployment Rate	8.1	8.6	10.8	7.3	7.8	8.5

	Columbia MSA			Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year Ago
Civilian Labor Force	196,270	193,840	200,510	280,550	277,090	297,090
Total Employment	184,550	182,130	185,920	261,080	255,640	266,050
Total Unemployment	11,720	11,710	14,590	19,470	21,450	31,040
Unemployment Rate	6.0	6.0	7.3	6.9	7.7	10.4

Note: Comparable data for the Anderson, Florence, and Rock Hill Metropolitan Areas can be found on Table #12 under the appropriate counties.

FACTORY WORKWEEK GROWS FOR STATE'S MANUFACTURING WORKERS

The workweek in South Carolina's factories grew slightly in October thanks to increases in both sectors of manufacturing.

Durable-good workers gained the most, going to an average of 41.7 hours during the month, up 0.2 hour from September. Overtime slowed in the areas of lumber and wood products, and furniture and fixtures as manufacturers were cautious in rebuilding inventories. Capital expenditures were up, however, and boosted the workweeks for several groups to more than offset the declines.

In the soft-good sector, an increase of 0.1 hour was recorded, primarily on the strength of a 0.6 hour weekly increase for textile mill products.

Factory workers nationally were off the pace of South Carolina as the workweek slipped to 40.6 hours from 40.8 hours in September.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MAJOR METRO AREAS

CHARLESTON METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Berkeley, Charleston, and Dorchester Counties)

Nonagricultural employment in the Charleston metropolitan area rose 600 in October to 153,900. The greatest contributor to this increase was government where an additional 1,000 jobs were filled during the month. This advance was due to school pickups, and was completely located in local and state government. The only other major industry divisions in Charleston to record over-the-month gains were construction, and transportation and public utilities, each up 100. On the downside, manufacturing fell 300 from September's level. This decrease was fairly evenly distributed between durable and nondurable goods. Thanks to a loss of 400 jobs in the retail sector, wholesale and retail trade also experienced negative movement, faltering to 35,100. The drop in retail employment was purely seasonal, and reflected tourist-related cutbacks. Despite an upturn in the number of employees in educational services, total employment in services was unchanged between September and October. Seasonal declines offset the school rise. Also registering stable employment during the month was finance, insurance, and real estate.

COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Lexington and Richland Counties)

With no industry division losing employment in October, the number of nonagricultural workers jumped 2,200 in the Columbia area. Two industries were primarily responsible for the higher level - construction and government. As building activity continued at a high pace in the capital city and its surrounding areas, employers hired 700 more workers to fill the need. The 11,400 construction workers topped the year-ago figure by 2,300. Meanwhile, government employment grew 800 in response to educational boosts in state government. A smaller increase of 300 was produced in wholesale and retail trade as both the retail and wholesale sectors recorded positive movements. Developments in Columbia manufacturing were minor in October as 100 workers were added to payrolls. Services also chalked up a 100 rise over the month. Under the influence of new hires in banking, employment expanded by 100 as well in finance, insurance, and real estate. The count of workers in transportation and public utilities did not change from September, and remained 500 below the October, 1982 figure.

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Greenville, Pickens, and Spartanburg Counties)

Greenville-Spartanburg metropolitan employment reached 260,900 in October, up 300 over the month and 2,700 above the comparable figure of a year earlier. Nothing major occurred in any industry division as the single largest change was only 500. This 500 growth was in government where school hires in state government caused the pickup. Wholesale and retail trade witnessed a small 200 expansion in jobs with all of the increase in the latter category. The remaining industry to register an employment advance was services which had 100 more workers in October than in September. Two divisions had no movement at all in the count of employees between the months. These two industries were finance, insurance, and real estate; and transportation and public utilities; and their employment levels were 10,600 and 9,000, respectively. Despite a solid 400 climb in durable-good jobs, manufacturing dropped 300 below the September count. Fairly significant worker layoffs in apparel and other textile products, and in rubber and miscellaneous plastics products nullified several minor employment gains scattered throughout manufacturing. Finally, construction lost 200 jobs during the month to shrink to 14,400.

FACTORY PAYROLLS IN STATE SLIGHTLY HIGHER

Production workers in South Carolina earned an average hourly wage of $7.10 in October, slightly above the $7.08 recorded the month before. Both sectors contributed to the rise with hard-good workers gaining $0.01 an hour more than their counterparts in nondurables.

Workers in the hard-good sector had hourly earnings of $7.24 in October, a small advance over September's level. Largely responsible for the earnings boost was an $0.18 hourly increase for workers in furniture and fixtures.

On the nondurable-good side of manufacturing, there were many slight fluctuations among the earnings of the various industry groups resulting in a higher hourly figure for the month at $7.04. The pay differences ranged from a $0.13 jump for apparel and other textile products to a decline of $0.09 per hour in floor covering mills.

Weekly earnings in manufacturing also rose over the month to $293.23. With increased hours worked as well as advances in hourly earnings in durables and nondurables, average weekly earnings in both areas were on the rise. Weekly pay in hard goods reached $301.91 while the comparable nondurable figure was $290.05.

TABLE 2

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY EARNINGS
OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS
October, 1983

	South Carolina			Charleston MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 7.10	$ 7.08	$ 6.72	$ 8.63	$ 8.60	$ 7.77
Average Weekly Earnings	$293.23	$291.70	$263.42	$371.95	$371.52	$306.92
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$ 97.32	$ 96.97	$ 89.72	$123.45	$123.51	$ 94.36

	Columbia MSA			Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 6.90	$ 6.93	$ 6.51	$ 6.77	$ 6.73	$ 6.42
Average Weekly Earnings	$274.62	$282.05	$250.64	$280.96	$276.60	$249.74
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$ 91.15	$ 93.77	$ 85.37	$ 93.25	$ 92.00	$ 85.06

NATIONAL ECONOMIC EXPANSION MODERATES, BECOMES MORE TRADITIONAL

After rising 1.3% in both August and September, industrial production in the United States increased only 0.8% in October. This moderation in growth reflected a more traditional kind of recovery. However, the 0.8% boost in October amounts to a 10.0% annual growth rate, which is fast enough to keep bringing down unemployment, one of the most important bottom lines of any business expansion.

The rapid buildup of inventories was one reason growth had been so strong in recent months. But inventory buildup slowed somewhat in September and the slowing apparently continued into October. High real interest rates were another factor which kept inventories at relatively low levels.

Production of business equipment continued to rise at a health 2.2% with sizable gains in most major categories. Consumer-good production increased 0.3% in October after growing 1.1% in September. Production of durable goods expanded only 0.1% for the month, while nondurables advanced 0.3%.

The jobless rate, at 8.8% in October, nose dived from December's peak of 10.8% at a faster pace than in any recovery since 1958-59. The drop of 0.5 percentage point from September brought the rate to its lowest level since February, 1982, when it was also 8.8%. The decline is expected to result in additional purchasing power by workers, producing further economic growth in the next few months.

Strong sales of cars and furniture pushed overall U.S. retail sales up 1.1% in October. The new gain, following a 1.3% September upturn, put the month's sales level 10.2% above the level of one year earlier. With growing employment and income, and with consumer confidence at very high levels, the stage is set for a strong holiday selling season.

Sales were up for auto dealers; at furniture, department, apparel, and grocery stores; and at eating and drinking places. Declining sales were reported at building material, and hardware outlets; gasoline stations; and drug stores. Durable-good sales rose 2.9%, while nondurable goods edged up 0.2%.

Housing starts declined in October for the second month in a row as the effects of last summer's high mortgage rate continued to hurt building activities. Starts of new houses were down 3.8% from September's pace, but were 40.8% above a year earlier. An encouraging sign, however, was a 3.9% surge in October in building permits, a precursor of a possible upswing in home construction.

Apartment starts rose 1.7% in October after the previous month's 17.7% slide. Single-family-home starts dropped a further 7.2% in October after September's 8.5% decline. Geographically, starts fell in every region of the U.S. except the Northeast.

MANHOUR INDEX EASES UPWARD

The manufacturing production worker manhour index rose 0.6 point to 105.8 during October. The increase was caused by the rise of 700 in production worker employment, coupled with a slight 0.1 hour rise in average weekly hours. The October index was 5.7 points greater than the year-ago figure of 100.1.

TABLE 3

	October, 1983	September, 1983	October, 1982
Production Worker Manhour Index	105.8	105.2	100.1
Durable Good Manhour Index	129.4	128.0	121.7
Nondurable Good Manhour Index	98.2	97.8	93.0
Textile Manhour Index	73.1	72.0	71.9
Apparel Manhour Index	104.8	105.8	101.5

NEW AND EXPANDED FIRM ANNOUNCEMENTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Name of Firm	Location	Estimated No. of Workers	Other Information
Heilig-Meyers Co.	Orangeburg	50-60	This new regional center will distribute home furnishings to stores within a 150 mile radius.
Food Lion	Orangeburg	120	This new food distribution center is expected to be completed by early 1985.
Stouffer Foods	Gaffney	50	The expansion of their warehousing facility for freezing and storage is expected to be completed by the end of 1984.

IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?

WHY NOT CHECK THE FOLLOWING MINI-RESUMES AND SEE?

Occupation Desired	Mos. Exp. 1/	Other Experience	Mos. Exp. 1/	Education (Highest Grade Completed)	Hours Desired: Full Time	Hours Desired: Part Time	Annual Income Desired	Relocate: Yes	Relocate: No	Location of Applicant*
Legal Aide	48	Program Director, Recreation	36	16	X		$12,000	X		Chester
Tax Accountant	25	Administrative Clerk	09	14	X		$ 9,500		X	Conway
Paralegal Assistant	06	Secretary	06	14	X		$ 6,968		X	Hartsville
Emergency Medical Technician	30	Parts Man, Automobile	18	GED	X		$12,000	X		Georgetown
Systems Analyst	99	Data Processing Manager	90	13	X		$20,000		X	Spartanburg
Industrial Engineer	99	None	N/A	14	X		$26,000	X		Lancaster
Forklift Operator	09	None	N/A	12	X		$ 6,968		X	Kingstree
Diesel Engineer Mechanic	99	None	N/A	12	X		$15,600		X	Rock Hill
Shipping & Receiving Supv.	99	Personnel Manager	60	12	X		$17,000	X		Union
Drafter	36	Pipe Foreman	03	12	X		$23,000	X		Seneca
Electrician	99	None	N/A	13	X	X	$14,000	X		Greenwood
Financial Analyst	95	None	N/A	18	X		$20,000	X		Aiken
Design Engineer	07	None	N/A	15	X		$17,500	X		Florence

You may contact the Job Service Office in your area for further information.

1/ Months Experience- "99" indicates experience exceeds 8 years and 3 months.

TABLE 4

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
October, 1983

Industry	Oct. 1983	Sept. 1983	Oct. 1982	Net Change From: Sept. 1983	Net Change From: Oct. 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1182.3	1181.4	1161.5	+ 0.9	+ 20.8
Mining	1.8	1.8	1.7	0.0	+ 0.1
Construction	68.6	68.7	65.0	- 0.1	+ 3.6
Heavy Construction Contractors	11.0	10.9	10.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Highway and Street Construction	4.5	4.5	4.3	0.0	+ 0.2
Heavy Construction, Excluding Highway	6.5	6.4	6.6	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Special Trade Contractors	31.9	32.5	30.8	- 0.6	+ 1.1
Plumbing, Heating, and Air Conditioning	8.2	8.4	8.0	- 0.2	+ 0.2
Electrical Work	6.3	6.5	6.7	- 0.2	+ 0.4
Manufacturing (See detail on Table #5)	360.2	359.1	355.3	+ 1.1	+ 4.9
Durable Goods	110.8	109.9	107.8	+ 0.9	+ 3.0
Nondurable Goods	249.4	249.2	247.5	+ 0.2	+ 1.9
Transportation and Public Utilities	56.3	56.1	53.9	+ 0.2	+ 2.4
Trucking and Warehousing	14.1	14.0	13.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Water Transportation	3.2	3.2	3.0	0.0	+ 0.2
Communication	14.2	14.2	14.3	0.0	- 0.1
Telephone Communication (Wire or Radio)	10.5	10.5	10.7	0.0	- 0.2
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	15.8	15.8	15.5	0.0	+ 0.3
Electric Services	10.5	10.6	10.4	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Combination Utility Services	3.9	3.8	3.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Wholesale and Retail Trade	233.9	237.4	230.3	- 3.5	+ 3.6
Wholesale Trade	48.4	48.4	47.7	0.0	+ 0.7
Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods	25.8	25.7	25.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies	11.0	10.9	11.0	+ 0.1	0.0
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods	22.6	22.7	22.1	- 0.1	+ 0.5
Groceries and Related Products	6.6	6.6	6.3	0.0	+ 0.3
Groceries, General Line	3.1	3.1	3.0	0.0	+ 0.1
Petroleum and Petroleum Products	3.5	3.5	3.5	0.0	0.0
Petroleum Bulk Stations and Terminals	2.9	2.9	2.9	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous Nondurable Goods	3.3	3.3	3.3	0.0	0.0

TABLE 4 (Continued)

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
October, 1983

Industry	Sept. 1983	Aug. 1983	Sept. 1982	Net Change From: Aug. 1983	Net Change From: Sept. 1982
Retail Trade	185.5	189.0	182.6	- 3.5	+ 2.9
Building Materials and Garden Supplies	7.8	7.9	7.7	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Lumber and Other Building Materials Dealers	4.3	4.3	4.2	0.0	+ 0.1
General Merchandise Stores	24.9	24.8	25.6	+ 0.1	- 0.7
Department Stores	17.5	17.3	18.2	+ 0.2	- 0.7
Food Stores	34.8	35.2	34.0	- 0.4	+ 0.8
Grocery Stores	33.0	33.4	32.3	- 0.4	+ 0.7
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	51.9	52.5	50.3	- 0.6	+ 1.6
Banking	15.3	15.5	14.9	- 0.2	+ 0.4
Commercial and Stock Savings Banks	15.2	15.4	14.8	- 0.2	+ 0.4
State Banks, Not Members of Federal Reserve System, FDIC-Insured	6.3	6.4	6.2	- 0.1	+ 0.1
National Banks, Federal Reserve System Members	8.3	8.4	7.9	- 0.1	+ 0.4
Insurance Carriers	11.1	11.0	10.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Life Insurance	5.8	5.7	5.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Services	177.0	178.9	171.1	- 1.9	+ 5.9
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	15.8	17.4	15.6	- 1.6	+ 0.2
Health Services	40.2	40.2	38.5	0.0	+ 1.7
Hospitals	14.2	14.4	13.8	- 0.2	+ 0.4
Educational Services	18.3	17.0	17.4	+ 1.3	+ 0.9
Colleges, Universities, Professional Schools, and Junior Colleges	10.4	9.4	10.1	+ 1.0	+ 0.3
Total Government	232.6	226.9	233.9	+ 5.7	- 1.3
Total Federal Government	37.2	37.1	36.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Total State Government	71.3	70.6	71.3	+ 0.7	0.0
State Education	29.5	28.8	29.0	+ 0.7	+ 0.5
Other State Government	41.8	41.8	42.3	0.0	- 0.5
Total Local Government	124.1	119.2	125.7	+ 4.9	- 1.6
Local Education	71.4	66.6	73.5	+ 4.8	- 2.1
Other Local Government	52.7	52.6	52.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.5

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 5

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
October, 1983

Industry	Oct. 1983	Sept. 1983	Oct. 1982	Net Change From: Sept. 1983	Net Change From: Oct. 1982
Manufacturing	360.2	359.1	355.3	+ 1.1	+ 4.9
Durable Goods	110.8	109.9	107.8	+ 0.9	+ 3.0
Lumber and Wood Products	13.8	13.8	13.3	0.0	+ 0.5
Sawmills and Planing Mills	4.8	4.8	4.4	0.0	+ 0.4
Millwork, Plywood, and Structural Members	3.5	3.5	3.4	0.0	+ 0.1
Furniture and Fixtures	5.1	5.2	4.7	- 0.1	+ 0.4
Household Furniture	4.3	4.4	4.0	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.0	11.0	10.1	0.0	+ 0.9
Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown	3.6	3.6	2.9	0.0	+ 0.7
Concrete, Gypsum, and Plaster Products	2.4	2.4	2.2	0.0	+ 0.2
Primary Metal Industries	6.3	6.3	6.6	0.0	- 0.3
Fabricated Metal Products	13.0	13.0	12.7	0.0	+ 0.3
Cutlery, Hand Tools, and Hardware	2.4	2.4	2.4	0.0	0.0
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	5.5	5.4	5.5	+ 0.1	0.0
Machinery, Except Electrical	27.6	27.1	27.1	+ 0.5	+ 0.5
Construction and Related Machinery	2.2	2.2	2.6	0.0	- 0.4
Metalworking Machinery	4.1	4.0	3.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Special Industry Machinery	7.0	6.9	7.1	+ 0.1	- 0.1
General Industrial Machinery	5.1	5.1	5.1	0.0	0.0
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	19.8	19.6	19.9	+ 0.2	- 0.1
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	2.6	2.6	2.7	0.0	- 0.1
Household Appliances	2.8	2.9	2.7	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Electrical Components and Accessories	7.3	7.1	7.2	+ 0.2	+ 0.1
Miscellaneous Electrical Equipment and Supplies	3.0	2.9	3.0	+ 0.1	0.0
Transportation Equipment	5.5	5.3	4.8	+ 0.2	+ 0.7
Instruments and Related Products	5.2	5.2	5.2	0.0	0.0
Medical Instruments and Supplies	2.6	2.6	2.5	0.0	+ 0.1
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	3.5	3.4	3.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Nondurable Goods	249.4	249.2	247.5	+ 0.2	+ 1.9
Food and Kindred Products	15.2	15.0	15.0	+ 0.2	+ 0.2
Meat Products	4.0	4.0	3.9	0.0	+ 0.1
Beverages	2.5	2.5	2.5	0.0	0.0

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 5 (Continued)
WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
October, 1983

Industry	Oct. 1983	Sept. 1983	Oct. 1982	Net Change From: Sept. 1983	Net Change From: Oct. 1982
Textile Mill Products	113.8	113.5	114.6	+ 0.3	- 0.8
Weaving Mills, Cotton	33.4	33.3	32.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	34.5	34.5	36.6	0.0	- 2.1
Knitting Mills	7.9	7.8	7.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	16.4	16.4	17.1	0.0	- 0.7
Textile Finishing, Cotton	8.2	8.2	8.7	0.0	- 0.5
Textile Finishing, Man-Made Fabric and Silks	7.5	7.5	7.7	0.0	- 0.2
Floor Covering Mills	3.1	3.1	2.8	0.0	+ 0.3
Yarn and Thread Mills	10.0	10.0	9.3	0.0	+ 0.7
Yarn Spinning Mills	8.5	8.5	7.8	0.0	+ 0.7
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	5.5	5.5	5.2	0.0	+ 0.3
Apparel and Other Textile Products	45.3	45.2	44.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.7
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.8	9.5	9.7	+ 0.3	+ 0.1
Men's and Boys' Shirts and Nightwear	7.6	7.3	7.5	+ 0.3	+ 0.1
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	15.2	15.7	15.1	- 0.5	+ 0.1
Women's and Misses' Shirts	6.5	6.5	5.9	0.0	+ 0.6
Women's and Children's Undergarments	2.1	2.0	2.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Children's Outerwear	7.9	8.0	7.7	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Miscellaneous Apparel and Accessories	2.4	2.4	2.5	0.0	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	7.0	6.8	6.7	+ 0.2	+ 0.3
Paper and Allied Products	14.7	14.7	12.8	0.0	+ 1.9
Paperboard Mills	3.7	3.7	2.2	0.0	+ 1.5
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	4.1	4.0	3.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	4.4	4.4	4.3	0.0	+ 0.1
Printing and Publishing	8.5	8.4	8.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Newspapers	3.9	3.9	3.7	0.0	+ 0.2
Commercial Printing	3.8	3.7	3.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Chemicals and Allied Products	32.0	32.2	31.6	- 0.2	+ 0.4
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	17.4	17.7	17.5	- 0.3	- 0.1
Industrial Organic Chemicals	2.4	2.4	2.4	0.0	0.0
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	18.5	18.4	18.7	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Classified	2.4	2.3	2.5	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Plastics Products	8.2	8.2	8.3	0.0	- 0.1

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 6

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG AND COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
October, 1983

Industry	GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG Oct. 1983	Sept. 1983	Oct. 1982	COLUMBIA Oct. 1983	Sept. 1983	Oct. 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	260.9	260.6	258.2	186.0	183.8	182.1
Construction	14.4	14.6	15.7	11.4	10.7	9.1
Heavy Construction Contractors	1.4	1.4	1.4	-	-	-
Special Trade Contractors	8.2	8.3	7.9	-	-	-
Manufacturing	95.1	95.4	95.9	26.1	26.0	25.7
Durable Goods	27.4	27.0	28.2	12.7	12.6	12.5
Lumber and Furniture	-	-	-	.6	.5	.5
Furniture and Fixtures	.8	.8	.9	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	-	-	-	1.0	1.0	1.0
Primary Metal Industries	-	-	-	1.6	1.6	1.6
Primary and Fabricated Metals	4.4	4.3	4.3	-	-	-
Fabricated Metal Products	-	-	-	2.5	2.5	2.5
Machinery, Except Electrical	11.5	11.4	12.1	2.9	2.9	2.7
Metalworking Machinery	2.1	2.1	2.1	-	-	-
Special Industry Machinery	4.7	4.7	5.3	-	-	-
Office and Computing Machines	-	-	-	1.5	1.5	1.3
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	6.2	6.1	6.7	2.1	2.0	2.2
Nondurable Goods	67.7	68.4	67.7	13.4	13.4	13.2
Food and Kindred Products	2.7	2.7	2.7	1.5	1.6	1.6
Textile Mill Products	34.0	33.9	34.2	2.2	2.2	2.3
Weaving Mills, Cotton	11.3	11.2	10.6	-	-	-
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	10.9	10.9	11.4	-	-	-
Knitting Mills	2.0	2.0	2.2	-	-	-
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	3.6	3.7	3.9	-	-	-
Floor Covering Mills	2.1	2.1	2.0	-	-	-
Yarn and Thread Mills	1.7	1.7	1.7	-	-	-
Apparel and Other Textile Products	9.5	10.0	9.3	2.4	2.4	2.3
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	2.4	2.4	2.1	-	-	-
Women's and Children's Outerwear and Undergarments	7.1	7.6	7.2	-	-	-
Paper and Allied Products	3.8	3.8	4.0	1.0	1.0	.9
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	2.8	2.8	2.8	-	-	-
Printing and Publishing	-	-	-	2.0	2.0	2.0
Chemicals and Allied Products	7.9	7.7	7.7	-	-	-
Chemicals and Petroleum	-	-	-	3.0	3.0	2.8
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	5.0	4.8	4.8	1.6	1.6	1.6
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	7.4	7.9	7.5	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	9.0	9.0	9.6	9.3	9.3	9.8
Transportation	1.1	1.1	1.3	-	-	-
Trucking and Warehousing	3.8	3.8	3.9	-	-	-
Communication	-	-	-	3.7	3.7	4.1
Wholesale and Retail Trade	54.7	54.5	53.8	38.2	37.9	37.3
Wholesale Trade	15.1	15.1	13.9	10.5	10.4	10.4
Retail Trade	39.6	39.4	39.9	27.7	27.5	26.9
General Merchandise Stores	6.1	6.0	6.5	4.2	4.1	4.1
Food Stores	-	-	-	4.1	4.1	4.1
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	10.6	10.6	10.2	15.0	14.9	14.4
Banking	-	-	-	6.0	5.6	5.5
Insurance Carriers	-	-	-	3.9	3.9	3.9
Insurance Agents, Brokers, and Service	-	-	-	1.5	1.5	1.6
Services	40.5	40.4	37.6	30.3	30.2	30.6
Business Services	-	-	-	6.3	6.2	6.5
Health Services	-	-	-	6.5	6.7	6.3
Membership Organizations	-	-	-	3.0	2.9	3.2
Total Government	36.3	35.8	35.1	55.3	54.5	54.9
Total Federal Government	1.8	1.8	1.7	7.3	7.2	7.4
Total State Government	9.9	9.4	9.1	30.3	29.6	30.4
Total Local Government	24.6	24.6	24.3	17.7	17.7	17.1

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 7

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE CHARLESTON-N. CHARLESTON, ROCK HILL, ANDERSON, AND FLORENCE METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
October, 1983

	CHARLESTON			ROCK HILL		
Industry	Oct. 1983	Sept. 1983	Oct. 1982	Oct. 1983	Sept. 1983	Oct. 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	153.9	153.3	150.7	38.2	38.4	38.4
Construction	10.7	10.6	11.2	1.7	1.7	1.7
Manufacturing	19.5	19.8	18.5	12.7	12.8	12.8
Durable Goods	10.8	11.0	10.2	2.0	2.0	1.9
Lumber and Wood Products	1.5	1.5	1.5	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	1.4	1.5	1.5	-	-	-
Machinery, Except Electrical	2.4	2.4	2.1	-	-	-
Transportation Equipment	2.2	2.3	2.1	-	-	-
Nondurable Goods	8.7	8.8	8.3	10.8	10.8	10.9
Food and Kindred Products	.8	.8	.8	-	-	-
Textile Mill Products	-	-	-	5.4	5.3	5.7
Apparel and Other Textile Products	.9	.9	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0
Printing and Publishing	.8	.8	.8	-	-	-
Chemicals and Allied Products	2.4	2.4	2.4	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	9.2	9.1	9.4	5.1	5.1	5.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	35.1	35.4	34.3	6.4	6.4	6.4
Wholesale Trade	7.6	7.5	7.4	1.1	1.1	1.1
Retail Trade	27.5	27.9	26.9	5.3	5.3	5.3
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	7.3	7.3	6.9	1.2	1.2	1.2
Services	26.7	26.7	26.9	6.0	6.1	6.1
Total Government	45.4	44.4	43.5	4.9	5.0	5.0
Total Federal Government	16.9	16.9	16.6	.3	.3	.3
Total State Government	12.4	12.0	11.6	1.2	1.2	1.2
Total Local Government	16.1	15.5	15.3	3.4	3.5	3.5

	ANDERSON			FLORENCE		
INDUSTRY	Oct. 1983	Sept. 1983	Oct. 1982	Sept. 1983	Aug. 1983	Sept. 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	46.8	46.6	45.8	42.6	42.7	42.7
Construction	1.7	1.7	1.6	2.6	2.6	2.6
Manufacturing	21.8	21.7	21.6	12.6	12.7	12.5
Durable Goods	4.6	4.7	4.2	4.9	4.9	5.0
Nondurable Goods	17.2	17.1	17.2	7.7	7.8	7.3
Textile Mill Products	10.2	10.1	9.8	2.9	2.9	2.5
Apparel and Other Textile Products	2.6	2.6	2.5	1.7	1.7	1.6
Transportation and Public Utilities	1.4	1.4	1.4	2.3	2.3	2.4
Wholesale and Retail Trade	9.1	9.1	8.8	9.6	9.6	9.8
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.8	1.8	1.7
Services	4.9	4.9	4.8	6.1	6.1	6.2
Total Government	6.5	6.4	6.3	7.5	7.5	7.6

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 8

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
October, 1983

Industry	Oct. 1983	Sept. 1983	Oct. 1982	Net Change From Sept. 1983	Net Change From Oct. 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	540.7	540.0	534.4	+ 0.7	+ 6.3
Construction	5.3	5.4	5.0	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Manufacturing	148.9	148.2	147.1	+ 0.7	+ 1.8
Durable Goods	35.2	34.7	32.4	+ 0.5	+ 2.8
Lumber and Wood Products	2.4	2.4	2.0	0.0	+ 0.4
Fabricated Metal Products	3.2	3.2	3.1	0.0	+ 0.1
Machinery, Except Electrical	7.5	7.2	7.2	+ 0.3	+ 0.3
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	11.1	10.9	11.0	+ 0.2	+ 0.1
Instruments and Related Products	3.2	3.2	3.2	0.0	0.0
Nondurable Goods	113.7	113.5	114.7	+ 0.2	- 1.0
Food and Kindred Products	4.9	4.8	4.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Textile Mill Products	48.2	48.4	48.5	- 0.2	- 0.3
Weaving Mills, Cotton	14.0	14.3	13.8	- 0.3	+ 0.2
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	15.2	15.2	16.1	0.0	- 0.9
Knitting Mills	5.5	5.5	5.4	0.0	+ 0.1
Apparel and Other Textile Products	39.3	39.0	38.5	+ 0.3	+ 0.8
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.0	8.9	8.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	13.5	13.8	13.3	- 0.3	+ 0 2
Children's Outerwear	6.9	6.9	6.7	0.0	+ 0.2
Paper and Allied Products	3.1	3.1	2.9	0.0	+ 0.2
Printing and Publishing	3.2	3.1	3.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Chemicals and Allied Products	8.3	8.5	8.2	- 0.2	+ 0.1
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	6.5	6.4	6.6	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Transportation and Public Utilities	12.7	12.7	12.5	0.0	+ 0.2
Communication	6.8	6.8	6.8	0.0	0,0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	109.8	111.2	107.9	- 1.4	+ 1.9
Wholesale Trade	12.1	11.9	11.9	+ 0.2	+ 0.2
Wholesale Trade - Durable Goods	6.4	6.4	6.4	0.0	0.0
Wholesale Trade - Nondurable Goods	5.7	5.5	5.5	+ 0.2	+ 0.2
Retail Trade	97.6	99.3	96.0	- 1.7	+ 1.6
General Merchandise Stores	18.1	17.9	18.6	+ 0.2	- 0.5
Food Stores	15.0	15.2	14.7	- 0.2	+ 0.3
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	32.3	32.6	31.2	- 0.3	+ 1.1
Banking	11.6	11.8	11.3	- 0.2	+ 0.3
Insurance Carriers	5.8	5.8	5.7	0.0	+ 0.1
Services	102.0	104.0	99.8	- 2.0	+ 2.2
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	10.9	11.9	10.8	- 1.0	+ 0.1
Health Services	33.5	33.5	32.1	0.0	+ 1.4
Hospitals	11.8	11.9	11 5	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Educational Services	11.0	10.2	10.4	+ 0.8	+ 0.6
Total Government	129.7	125.8	130.8	+ 3.9	- 1.1
Total Federal Government	11.4	11.3	11.4	+ 0.1	0.0
Total State Government	37.1	36.7	36.8	+ 0.4	+ 0.3
State Education	14.4	14.1	14.2	+ 0.3	+ 0.2
Other State Government	22.6	22.6	22.6	0.0	0.0
Total Local Government	81.2	77.8	82.6	+ 3.4	- 1.4
Local Education	52.8	49.5	54.4	+ 3.3	- 1.6
Other Local Government	28.4	28.3	28.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.2

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 9

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS
IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA
October, 1983

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Oct. 1983	Sept. 1983	Oct. 1982	Oct. 1983	Sept. 1983	Oct. 1982	Oct. 1983	Sept. 1983	Oct. 1982	Oct. 1983	Sept. 1983	Oct. 1982
MANUFACTURING	281.9	281.2	278.2	293.23	291.70	263.42	41.3	41.2	39.2	7.10	7.08	6.72
DURABLE GOODS	84.1	83.6	81.7	301.91	299.22	269.50	41.7	41.5	39.4	7.24	7.21	6.84
Lumber and Wood Products	10.5	10.5	10.1	263.59	274.34	236.97	43.0	44.9	41.5	6.13	6.11	5.71
Furniture and Fixtures	4.3	4.3	3.9	246.02	239.98	205.50	40.2	40.4	37.5	6.12	5.94	5.48
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	8.4	8.4	7.8	377.72	381.65	312.42	44.7	44.9	41.6	8.45	8.50	7.51
Fabricated Metal Products	10.5	10.5	10.2	288.40	277.30	261.70	41.2	39.9	40.7	7.00	6.95	6.43
Machinery, Except Electrical	19.5	19.2	19.2	311.33	307.50	285.22	41.4	41.0	38.7	7.52	7.50	7.37
Special Industry Machinery	4.8	4.7	4.8	298.99	282.00	276.10	41.7	40.0	39.5	7.17	7.05	6.99
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	14.9	14.9	14.9	281.52	265.78	228.06	40.8	39.2	36.2	6.90	6.78	6.30
Instruments and Related Products	3.9	3.9	3.8	253.76	262.66	241.72	39.1	40.1	38.8	6.49	6.55	6.23
NONDURABLE GOODS	197.8	197.6	196.5	290.05	288.52	253.63	41.2	41.1	38.9	7.04	7.02	6.52
Food and Kindred Products	10.0	9.9	9.9	241.38	247.66	237.92	39.7	40.8	40.6	6.08	6.07	5.86
Textile Mill Products	98.1	98.1	99.0	267.80	263.49	234.52	41.2	40.6	38.7	6.50	6.49	6.06
Weaving Mills, Cotton	29.0	29.0	28.7	269.57	264.62	240.98	41.6	40.9	39.7	6.48	6.47	6.07
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	30.7	30.7	32.5	272.68	265.78	240.66	40.1	39.2	37.9	6.80	6.78	6.35
Knitting Mills	7.0	7.0	6.9	245.83	245.43	221.56	40.7	40.5	38.6	6.04	6.06	5.74
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	13.1	13.1	13.6	279.55	275.78	252.40	41.6	41.1	39.5	6.72	6.71	6.39
Floor Covering Mills	2.5	2.5	2.3	280.67	276.92	248.14	44.2	43.0	42.2	6.35	6.44	5.88
Yarn and Thread Mills	8.7	8.8	8.1	243.07	247.10	200.69	42.2	42.9	38.3	5.76	5.76	5.24
Apparel and Other Textile Products	37.5	37.2	36.6	189.93	188.18	181.63	39.0	39.7	38.4	4.87	4.74	4.73
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.8	8.5	8.6	166.70	174.57	162.08	36.8	38.2	35.7	4.53	4.57	4.54
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	12.8	13.0	12.5	163.88	163.67	163.07	37.5	37.8	38.1	4.37	4.33	4.28
Paper and Allied Products	10.4	10.4	9.0	468.23	485.74	406.69	42.8	44.4	42.1	10.94	10.94	9.66
Printing and Publishing	4.9	4.9	4.7	293.83	285.14	314.50	39.6	38.9	41.6	7.42	7.33	7.56
Chemicals and Allied Products	21.6	21.8	21.3	443.16	448.42	367.29	42.9	43.2	38.5	10.33	10.38	9.54

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 10

AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S
MAJOR METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
OCTOBER, 1983

CHARLESTON MSA

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Oct. 1983	Sept. 1983	Oct. 1982	Oct. 1983	Sept. 1983	Oct. 1982	Oct. 1983	Sept. 1983	Oct. 1982	Oct. 1983	Sept. 1983	Oct. 1982
All Manufacturing	14.6	14.7	13.9	371.95	371.52	306.92	43.1	43.2	39.5	8.63	8.60	7.77
Durable Goods	8.3	8.4	7.8	360.04	351.65	312.62	43.8	43.2	40.6	8.22	8.14	7.70
Nondurable Goods	6.3	6.3	6.1	387.82	397.38	300.23	42.2	43.1	38.1	9.19	9.22	7.88

COLUMBIA MSA

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Oct. 1983	Sept. 1983	Oct. 1982	Oct. 1983	Sept. 1983	Oct. 1982	Oct. 1983	Sept. 1983	Oct. 1982	Oct. 1983	Sept. 1983	Oct. 1982
All Manufacturing	19.2	19.0	18.6	274.62	282.05	250.64	39.8	40.7	38.5	6.90	6.93	6.51
Durable Goods	9.3	9.2	8.8	269.56	278.94	241.78	39.7	40.9	38.5	6.79	6.82	6.28
Fabricated Metals Products	1.9	1.9	1.9	272.58	281.88	278.63	42.0	43.3	43.4	6.49	6.51	6.42
Machinery, Except Electrical	1.8	1.8	1.7	264.86	282.30	255.36	37.2	40.1	38.0	7.12	7.04	6.72
Nondurable Goods	9.9	9.8	9.8	279.70	284.42	258.72	39.9	40.4	38.5	7.01	7.04	6.72
Textile Mill Products	2.1	2.0	2.2	235.99	233.62	219.63	37.4	37.5	37.1	6.31	6.23	5.92
Apparel and Other Textile Products	2.2	2.2	2.1	174.50	171.02	161.92	38.1	36.7	38.1	4.58	4.66	4.25

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG MSA

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Oct. 1983	Sept. 1983	Oct. 1982	Oct. 1983	Sept. 1983	Oct. 1982	Oct. 1983	Sept. 1983	Oct. 1982	Oct. 1983	Sept. 1983	Oct. 1982
All Manufacturing	72.1	72.2	72.8	280.96	276.60	249.74	41.5	41.1	38.9	6.77	6.73	6.42
Durable Goods	20.3	20.0	20.9	287.73	278.92	259.39	41.4	40.6	38.6	6.95	6.87	6.72
Machinery, Except Electrical	8.0	7.9	8.3	313.17	293.44	286.88	41.7	39.6	39.9	7.51	7.41	7.19
Nondurable Goods	51.8	52.1	51.9	278.72	275.47	245.07	41.6	41.3	38.9	6.70	6.67	6.30
Textile Mill Products	29.3	29.1	29.7	273.55	272.06	238.68	41.7	41.6	39.0	6.56	6.54	6.12
Weaving Mills, Cotton	10.0	9.9	9.4	267.56	265.51	244.82	41.1	41.1	40.4	6.51	6.46	6.06
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	9.8	9.8	10.3	288.32	284.76	235.25	42.4	42.0	37.7	6.80	6.78	6.24
Knitting Mills	1.6	1.6	1.8	251.29	236.36	215.03	38.9	38.0	36.2	6.46	6.22	5.94
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	3.1	3.1	3.3	248.29	256.00	247.60	39.6	40.7	40.0	6.27	6.29	6.19
Apparel and Other Textile Products	7.8	8.2	7.6	176.95	178.26	164.98	38.3	38.5	36.5	4.62	4.63	4.52
Men's and Boys' Finishings	2.2	2.2	2.0	154.34	162.99	146.54	35.4	36.3	34.0	4.36	4.49	4.31
Chemicals and Allied Products	4.7	4.6	4.5	344.85	343.21	310.90	41.8	41.4	40.8	8.25	8.29	7.62

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 11

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT FOR COUNTIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data rounded to nearest ten)
OCTOBER, 1983

Counties	TOTAL WAGE AND SALARY			MANUFACTURING			NONMANUFACTURING		
	Oct. 1983	Sept. 1983	Oct. 1982	Oct. 1983	Sept. 1983	Oct. 1982	Oct. 1983	Sept 1983	Oct. 1982
ABBEVILLE-----	6,510	6,450	6,440	3,920	3,860	3,750	2,590	2,590	2,690
AIKEN---------	36,600	36,500	36,800	18,800	18,700	18,400	17,800	17,800	18,400
ALLENDALE-----	2,630	2,640	2,700	1,050	1,050	1,060	1,580	1,590	1,640
ANDERSON------	46,760	46,590	45,780	21,830	21,750	21,570	24,930	24,840	24,210
BAMBERG-------	4,610	4,590	4,590	1,860	1,830	1,750	2,750	2,760	2,840
BARNWELL------	6,450	6,620	6,480	2,810	2,970	2,670	3,640	3,650	3,810
BEAUFORT------	23,230	23,160	22,150	1,170	1,180	1,130	22,060	21,980	21,020
BERKELEY------	19,200	19,200	19,000	6,000	6,000	5,900	13,200	13,200	13,100
CALHOUN-------	3,860	3,790	3,950	2,170	2,140	2,200	1,690	1,650	1,750
CHARLESTON----	122,500	121,800	119,600	10,400	10,600	9,600	112,100	111,200	110,000
CHEROKEE------	13,930	13,850	13,580	7,080	7,020	6,600	6,850	6,830	6,980
CHESTER-------	11,190	10,850	11,480	6,580	6,240	6,860	4,610	4,610	4,620
CHESTERFIELD--	11,360	11,310	11,030	6,500	6,430	6,160	4,860	4,880	4,870
CLARENDON-----	6,270	6,230	6,180	1,720	1,680	1,610	4,550	4,550	4,570
COLLETON------	8,540	8,530	8,440	2,490	2,500	2,380	6,050	6,030	6,060
DARLINGTON----	19,010	18,920	19,090	8,130	8,030	8,200	10,880	10,890	10,890
DILLON--------	8,260	8,230	8,230	3,350	3,310	3,170	4,910	4,920	5,060
DORCHESTER----	12,200	12,300	12,100	3,100	3,200	3,000	9,100	9,100	9,100
EDGEFIELD-----	4,450	4,450	4,530	2,260	2,250	2,340	2,190	2,200	2,190
FAIRFIELD-----	5,940	5,900	5,910	2,280	2,240	2,000	3,660	3,660	3,910
FLORENCE------	42,610	42,690	42,650	12,610	12,670	12,520	30,000	30,020	30,130
GEORGETOWN----	14,710	14,740	13,710	4,010	4,020	3,460	10,700	10,720	10,250
GREENVILLE----	147,000	146,600	143,800	47,200	47,400	47,100	99,800	99,200	96,700
GREENWOOD-----	24,900	24,640	24,770	11,350	11,150	11,250	13,550	13,490	13,520
HAMPTON-------	4,870	4,860	4,760	1,760	1,760	1,700	3,110	3,100	3,060
HORRY---------	44,990	45,520	42,930	6,770	6,730	6,590	38,220	38,790	36,340
JASPER--------	3,140	3,140	3,130	220	220	220	2,920	2,920	2,910
KERSHAW-------	14,610	14,570	14,550	7,750	7,720	7,750	6,860	6,850	6,800
LANCASTER-----	17,570	17,670	18,420	9,980	10,070	10,840	7,590	7,600	7,580
LAURENS-------	17,280	17,320	17,580	8,110	8,120	8,360	9,170	9,200	9,220
LEE-----------	2,810	2,810	2,910	1,040	1,040	1,070	1,770	1,770	1,840
LEXINGTON-----	41,600	41,300	41,300	13,200	13,000	12,900	28,400	28,300	28,400
MCCORMICK-----	1,870	1,870	2,000	890	900	970	980	970	1,030
MARION--------	11,350	11,360	11,260	5,540	5,550	5,230	5,810	5,810	6,030
MARLBORO------	8,370	8,360	8,340	4,010	4,000	3,960	4,360	4,360	4,380
NEWBERRY------	10,670	10,540	10,740	5,100	5,090	5,040	5,570	5,450	5,700
OCONEE--------	17,360	17,250	17,270	8,510	8,400	8,320	8,850	8,850	8,950
ORANGEBURG----	24,250	24,320	24,020	8,310	8,360	8,000	15,940	15,960	16,020
PICKENS-------	28,700	29,100	28,400	12,100	12,200	11,800	16,600	16,900	16,600
RICHLAND------	144,400	142,500	140,800	12,900	13,000	12,800	131,500	129,500	128,000
SALUDA--------	2,800	2,800	2,740	1,070	1,080	1,020	1,730	1,720	1,720
SPARTANBURG---	85,200	84,900	86,000	35,800	35,800	37,000	49,400	49,100	49,000
SUMTER--------	25,970	26,020	26,240	8,290	8,340	8,420	17,680	17,680	17,820
UNION---------	9,190	9,160	8,960	5,130	5,110	4,860	4,060	4,050	4,100
WILLIAMSBURG--	8,140	8,400	8,280	2,760	3,010	2,840	5,380	5,390	5,440
YORK----------	38,210	38,400	38,390	12,700	12,750	12,800	25,510	25,650	25,590

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 12

LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY COUNTY
OCTOBER, 1983

Counties	LABOR FORCE			UNEMPLOYMENT					
				NUMBER			PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE		
	OCT. 1983	SEPT. 1983	OCT. 1982	OCT. 1983	SEPT. 1983	OCT. 1982	OCT. 1983	SEPT. 1983	OCT. 1982
ABBEVILLE-----	9,580	9,980	9,850	980	1,160	1,090	10.2	11.6	11.1
AIKEN---------	43,470	44,020	46,390	4,400	4,680	6,060	10.1	10.6	13.1
ALLENDALE-----	3,880	3,970	4,000	620	640	560	16.0	16.1	14.0
ANDERSON------	60,620	61,700	63,690	4,680	5,500	7,240	7.7	8.9	11.4
BAMBERG-------	7,250	7,670	7,600	590	660	740	8.1	8.6	9.7
BARNWELL------	9,470	9,470	9,830	1,100	900	1,160	11.6	9.5	11.8
BEAUFORT------	30,060	30,130	29,720	1,720	1,720	1,910	5.7	5.7	6.4
BERKELEY------	38,760	38,780	39,780	2,990	3,070	3,540	7.7	7.9	8.9
CALHOUN-------	7,250	7,320	7,840	510	580	750	7.0	7.9	9.6
CHARLESTON----	112,740	113,270	115,590	8,140	8,850	9,640	7.2	7.8	8.3
CHEROKEE------	21,890	22,070	22,720	1,690	1,780	2,460	7.7	8.1	10.8
CHESTER-------	14,100	14,620	15,350	1,560	2,340	2,090	11.1	16.0	13.6
CHESTERFIELD--	18,550	18,810	19,520	1,550	1,660	2,520	8.4	8.8	12.9
CLARENDON-----	12,570	12,930	13,380	990	1,130	1,530	7.9	8.7	11.4
COLLETON------	12,880	13,190	13,590	1,310	1,410	1,800	10.2	10.7	13.2
DARLINGTON----	26,880	27,250	28,780	2,490	2,600	3,540	9.3	9.5	12.3
DILLON--------	13,590	13,930	14,500	1,200	1,320	1,760	8.8	9.5	12.1
DORCHESTER----	23,910	24,040	24,550	1,720	1,890	2,070	7.2	7.9	8.4
EDGEFIELD-----	8,360	8,510	8,840	660	700	790	7.9	8.2	8.9
FAIRFIELD-----	9,610	9,680	10,230	760	790	1,180	7.9	8.2	11.5
FLORENCE------	50,040	50,920	53,130	4,260	4,680	5,850	8.5	9.2	11.0
GEORGETOWN----	20,200	20,540	20,290	2,500	2,500	3,210	12.4	12.2	15.8
GREENVILLE----	141,610	139,910	151,100	9,520	10,570	16,500	6.7	7.6	10.9
GREENWOOD-----	25,600	25,980	27,300	2,410	2,820	3,500	9.4	10.9	12.8
HAMPTON-------	7,490	7,670	7,740	810	900	1,000	10.8	11.7	12.9
HORRY---------	61,950	62,880	63,040	4,860	4,410	6,790	7.8	7.0	10.8
JASPER--------	6,210	6,300	6,570	510	530	730	8.2	8.4	11.1
KERSHAW-------	18,160	18,260	19,170	1,540	1,610	2,120	8.5	8.8	11.1
LANCASTER-----	22,010	22,470	24,370	2,250	2,410	3,010	10.2	10.7	12.4
LAURENS-------	22,040	22,620	23,850	2,280	2,550	3,220	10.3	11.3	13.5
LEE-----------	7,530	7,230	8,320	750	760	1,120	10.0	10.5	13.5
LEXINGTON-----	67,700	66,380	69,020	4,540	4,040	5,390	6.7	6.1	7.8
MCCORMICK-----	3,140	3,130	3,540	420	370	550	13.4	11.8	15.5
MARION--------	16,660	16,940	17,650	1,780	1,780	2,400	10.7	10.5	13.6
MARLBORO------	11,720	11,950	13,600	1,980	2,040	3,580	16.9	17.1	26.3
NEWBERRY------	16,250	16,420	17,410	1,020	1,160	1,600	6.3	7.1	9.2
OCONEE--------	19,930	20,200	21,660	2,110	2,310	3,370	10.6	11.4	15.6
ORANGEBURG----	37,050	37,910	39,010	3,460	3,790	4,680	9.3	10.0	12.0
PICKENS-------	39,370	38,750	40,590	2,990	3,130	3,520	7.6	8.1	8.7
RICHLAND------	128,570	127,460	131,490	7,180	7,660	9,200	5.6	6.0	7.0
SALUDA--------	6,600	6,740	7,100	610	650	1,020	9.2	9.6	14.4
SPARTANBURG---	99,560	98,430	105,390	6,950	7,750	11,020	7.0	7.9	10.5
SUMTER--------	33,180	33,620	35,130	2,960	2,980	3,690	8.9	8.9	10.5
UNION---------	13,040	12,850	14,760	2,320	2,050	3,990	17.8	16.0	27.0
WILLIAMSBURG--	16,080	16,970	17,470	1,480	1,620	2,180	9.2	9.5	12.5
YORK----------	50,160	51,290	53,430	3,970	4,360	5,650	7.9	8.5	10.6

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

SECOND QUARTER COVERED EMPLOYMENT ON THE RISE

The number of covered employees in South Carolina, at 1,161,310, increased 42,705 during the second quarter of 1983. All the major divisions in both the private and public sectors, except state government, shared in the expansion.

Private sector employment, adding 42,300 employees, was 938,560 this quarter. Retail trade, advancing 12,930 to 188,990, was responsible for over 30% of the growth. The second largest gain was in services (+9,216). The main factor accounting for the substantial rises in both divisions was the seasonal pickup of tourist-related industries in the coastal areas of the state. Warmer weather helped construction to jump 6,430 above first quarter, 1983. An improving economy resulted in employers hiring an additional 6,490 employees in the manufacturing division. In the nondurable-good sector, the increase of 922 in apparel and other textile products was the largest. Other industries to produce healthy gains were chemicals and allied products (+688); textile mill products (+557); and printing and publishing (+326). Durable-good employment was also on the upswing as every industry in the sector, except instruments and related products, displayed positive movement. Quarterly upturns were also reported in the remaining major divisions.

Private sector payrolls expanded over $209 million to reach $3,362,804,259 in the second quarter of 1983. Every major industry group experienced increases. Employees in manufacturing realized the largest gain (+$79,256,119) followed by trade (+$38,183,683) and services (+$36,390,338.) In comparison to second quarter, 1982, private payrolls have grown $240,344,721.

Following the trend of employment and wages, average weekly earnings in the private sector hit a high of $275.61, up $4.99 over first quarter, 1983. Transportation and public utilities had the highest weekly wage at $401.67. Incentive pay and longer work weeks caused manufacturing average weekly earnings to jump $11.32 to reach $323.06. Tourist-related establishments in the services division saw a $4.56 rise in weekly earnings in second quarter, 1983. South Carolina's average weekly earnings for covered employees increased $16.98 in comparison with first quarter, 1982 levels.

Moderate improvement in the public sector (+406) brought total government employment to 222,752 in the second quarter, 1983. Federal and local government had minute gains of 370 and 141, respectively. State government reported a loss (-105) because a major health center closed its doors due to funding cuts. Compared to second quarter, 1982, there were 1,798 more public employees working.

Wages for government workers, totaling $869,766,598, improved over $54 million in second quarter, 1983. Local government, at $425,520,202, comprised approximately 49% of the total. Average weekly earnings moved upward by $18.43 to reach $300.36. An increase of $32.57 in local government brought that total to $265.56. In comparison to year-ago totals, earnings for public sector employees advanced $12.60.

TABLE 13

EMPLOYMENT COVERED BY THE SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY LAW
BY COUNTY FOR MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS
2ND QUARTER 1983

COUNTY	TOTAL	CONSTRUC-TION	MANUFAC-TURING	TRANS. & PUBLIC UTILITIES	WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	SERVICES	FEDERAL STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	ALL OTHER
State Total	1,161,310	68,750	359,850	50.990	238,025	47.465	156,370	222,750	15,110
ABBEVILLE	6,140	130	3,690	90	650	100	385	1,090	5
AIKEN	36,035	1,490	18,040	1,290	5,640	900	3,170	4,880	620
ALLENDALE	2,755	125	1,060	50	430	50	140	750	145
ANDERSON	45,400	1,745	21,300	1,335	8,850	1,355	4,135	6,440	240
BAMBERG	4,535	40	1,785	160	775	90	605	985	95
BARNWELL	6,655	D	2,890	470	685	D	690	1,175	745
BEAUFORT	23,450	1,950	935	690	5,950	1,920	6,505	4,675	820
BERKELEY	19,125	1,830	5,770	570	2,680	210	1,515	6,200	345
CALHOUN	3,720	80	2,180	145	450	50	175	570	70
CHARLESTON	117,130	6,585	9,870	7,175	29,145	6,195	21,760	35,280	1,115
CHEROKEE	14,300	590	7,310	770	2,125	260	975	2,040	230
CHESTER	11,505	245	6,590	280	1,815	160	610	1,760	40
CHESTERFIELD	11,120	155	6,245	210	1,570	205	635	1,740	350
CLARENDON	6,100	585	1,700	55	1,360	150	655	1,365	220
COLLETON	8,265	385	2,400	265	1,830	380	1,050	1,695	250
DARLINGTON	18,920	725	8,110	1,130	3,200	410	2,500	2,555	280
DILLON	8,395	125	3,510	85	2,000	140	970	1,400	160
DORCHESTER	12,280	945	3,215	410	2,915	335	1,490	2,700	260
EDGEFIELD	4,335	95	2,015	100	595	70	325	750	380
FAIRFIELD	5,785	195	2,205	D	595	D	565	1,090	1,135
FLORENCE	40,900	2,260	12,750	1,655	9,135	1,680	5,730	7,440	240
GEORGETOWN	16,820	D	3,965	D	3,125	465	1,330	2,780	5,155
GREENVILLE	140,710	9,170	48,500	5,310	32,245	7,270	20,665	16,640	895
GREENWOOD	25,960	1,005	12,555	590	4,555	700	2,175	4,265	110
HAMPTON	4,855	295	1,750	70	1,035	125	350	1,005	215
HORRY	46,465	3,110	6,370	1,185	15,330	2,515	11,560	6,050	330
JASPER	2,970	230	185	D	655	D	880	765	255
KERSHAW	13,965	530	7,290	430	1,950	305	1,090	2,080	280
LANCASTER	17,310	545	9,965	415	2,220	400	1,395	2,260	105
LAURENS	16,640	410	8,080	305	2,145	360	1,440	3,665	225
LEE	2,915	30	985	70	535	65	255	775	190
LEXINGTON	40,035	2,710	12,610	2,515	8,890	975	4,670	7,025	635
McCORMICK	1,870	55	885	20	140	20	85	630	30
MARION	10,430	270	4,530	150	1,425	370	1,240	2,080	360
MARLBORO	8,400	90	4,270	120	1,220	130	850	1,545	175
NEWBERRY	10,170	410	4,940	305	1,660	210	835	1,550	250
OCONEE	17,380	455	8,555	D	2,150	D	1,320	2,530	2,370
ORANGEBURG	24,410	780	8,390	810	4,985	775	2,695	5,370	600
PICKENS	25,830	1,160	11,660	290	4,310	620	2,450	5,175	155
RICHLAND	135,820	7,130	12,325	6,535	28,735	13,335	23,065	44,050	635
SALUDA	2,860	195	1,100	40	490	50	165	700	110
SPARTANBURG	83,190	4,090	36,700	2,965	16,055	2,190	9,615	10,810	750
SUMTER	27,400	1,600	8,710	960	5,660	915	4,055	4,985	500
UNION	9,175	180	5,370	140	1,195	165	535	1,560	25
WILLIAMSBURG	8,135	135	3,000	465	1,660	240	700	1,840	90
YORK	38,245	1,445	12,675	D	6,180	D	5,635	5,060	7,250
UNCLASSIFIED	22,455	7,480	875	1,160	7,040	645	2,680	940	1,630

"D" denotes nondisclosure. Components may not add up to totals due to nondisclosure as some industries in various counties.

TABLE 14

WAGES COVERED BY THE SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY LAW
BY COUNTY FOR MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS
2ND QUARTER 1983

COUNTY	TOTAL	CONSTRUC-TION	MANUFAC-TURING	TRANS. & PUBLIC UTILITIES	WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	SERVICES	FEDERAL STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	ALL OTHER
State Totals	$4,232,569,690	$263,020,735	$1,511,284,160	$266,254,010	$620,590,410	$191,487,060	$469,404,915	$869,766,570	$40,761,830
ABBEVILLE	21,993,885	341,755	15,458,735	375,290	1,171,320	253,560	1,130,805	3,238,660	23,760
AIKEN	160,807,300	7,721,130	101,299,780	6,977,985	12,767,970	3,259,475	8,093,420	18,397,870	2,289,675
ALLENDALE	7,515,035	447,545	3,024,320	236,365	949,070	144,890	278,250	2,180,530	254,060
ANDERSON	162,048,720	5,267,150	87,186,130	7,042,225	20,889,380	4,601,970	13,060,490	23,312,730	688,640
BAMBERG	12,571,775	108,020	5,043,200	812,290	1,582,720	247,815	1,530,265	3,072,520	174,940
BARNWELL	23,993,045	D	9,904,200	2,685,315	1,344,070	D	2,998,615	3,711,930	3,348,915
BEAUFORT	75,412,815	7,052,905	2,900,675	2,755,520	13,753,510	8,223,880	20,359,825	18,554,395	1,812,105
BERKELEY	78,724,560	6,709,195	29,900,620	2,622,630	6,069,685	602,765	5,369,435	26,519,215	931,015
CALHOUN	16,407,245	204,130	12,149,960	607,835	945,040	128,080	320,355	1,881,815	170,035
CHARLESTON	434,461,275	22,780,195	50,858,660	31,118,510	74,771,820	22,731,360	64,224,585	165,759,260	2,216,880
CHEROKEE	49,189,115	2,132,310	28,386,255	3,797,610	4,273,530	862,585	2,778,735	6,388,465	569,620
CHESTER	38,296,860	912,100	23,855,195	1,117,680	4,929,435	457,410	1,523,880	5,445,535	55,625
CHESTERFIELD	36,371,620	375,570	22,544,530	856,220	3,695,890	600,895	1,357,790	6,059,315	881,415
CLARENDON	16,329,320	1,743,320	4,417,175	188,570	2,846,815	472,420	1,516,635	4,849,875	294,505
COLLETON	25,224,160	744,465	8,692,825	1,296,270	3,976,750	1,300,880	2,182,120	6,246,630	784,215
DARLINGTON	71,955,910	2,376,020	38,256,380	6,296,890	6,994,690	1,226,480	6,728,600	9,386,560	690,290
DILLON	24,099,970	232,070	10,965,135	319,840	5,001,750	413,330	2,403,665	4,395,210	368,970
DORCHESTER	39,323,470	2,775,645	13,422,340	1,507,985	6,936,650	992,600	3,152,505	9,487,605	1,048,135
EDGEFIELD	12,874,000	256,330	6,464,480	415,790	1,276,560	207,380	789,165	2,817,460	646,825
FAIRFIELD	20,912,600	973,690	6,453,940	D	1,206,690	D	1,559,700	3,512,005	7,206,575
FLORENCE	145,383,260	8,092,265	53,519,295	7,652,970	23,045,715	6,254,205	17,776,740	28,517,260	524,805
GEORGETOWN	70,656,285	D	22,350,930	D	6,636,390	1,328,735	3,251,510	10,342,555	26,746,165
GREENVILLE	549,808,560	39,174,640	213,519,190	27,556,945	98,148,660	32,649,600	73,715,155	62,281,200	2,763,170
GREENWOOD	93,089,890	3,303,310	50,375,440	2,638,355	10,646,585	2,676,380	6,553,545	16,520,950	375,325
HAMPTON	16,858,660	780,605	9,073,650	313,435	2,209,310	371,140	712,755	3,073,700	324,065
HORRY	125,537,595	9,026,600	20,871,525	4,446,120	31,648,130	9,188,160	27,725,075	21,875,700	756,285
JASPER	7,862,055	737,190	406,260	D	1,322,565	D	1,392,530	2,993,605	1,009,905
KERSHAW	55,720,730	1,864,920	35,881,415	2,209,500	4,093,565	970,660	2,876,140	7,087,280	737,250
LANCASTER	60,558,680	1,693,350	37,288,255	2,162,555	4,695,150	1,274,310	4,203,515	8,888,005	353,525
LAURENS	55,869,685	986,185	31,239,120	1,692,020	5,021,920	1,179,590	3,401,420	11,440,130	909,300
LEE	9,999,710	66,855	4,215,530	298,280	1,249,385	219,845	674,705	2,982,430	292,675
LEXINGTON	141,840,430	8,702,520	55,654,160	13,093,145	21,580,520	3,532,700	13,339,255	24,032,760	1,905,375
McCORMICK	5,434,830	135,640	2,739,350	50,540	267,075	46,705	145,595	1,985,195	64,730
MARION	30,326,400	647,400	14,693,415	633,360	3,128,490	1,258,840	3,591,340	5,998,525	375,020
MARLBORO	25,769,265	167,445	14,532,435	569,200	2,589,020	379,260	2,131,690	4,833,295	566,920
NEWBERRY	32,955,790	1,564,470	17,946,355	1,260,810	3,377,305	604,960	2,066,085	5,179,090	956,710
OCONEE	68,547,420	1,208,420	33,522,070	D	4,599,835	D	4,779,800	9,233,180	15,204,115
ORANGEBURG	77,401,600	2,316,420	30,346,710	3,452,540	11,022,170	2,514,995	7,339,155	19,323,565	1,086,040
PICKENS	93,208,275	3,204,405	46,325,990	1,324,555	8,679,230	1,726,710	6,082,855	25,394,380	470,145
RICHLAND	510,746,495	29,549,065	52,204,490	37,315,590	83,796,700	55,694,970	76,582,230	173,709,775	1,893,670
SALUDA	7,891,510	392,010	3,219,555	150,635	1,040,560	314,425	317,030	2,177,430	279,865
SPARTANBURG	315,232,860	16,679,060	156,608,455	15,380,315	43,266,740	8,597,240	31,037,770	42,005,635	1,657,640
SUMTER	86,335,590	4,742,630	30,469,045	3,982,850	13,513,870	3,087,545	10,421,650	19,181,005	936,995
UNION	28,939,100	364,265	19,369,625	524,315	2,341,440	515,775	1,084,125	4,680,770	58,770
WILLIAMSBURG	23,849,600	284,380	9,795,885	2,133,590	3,799,640	804,395	1,329,100	5,587,830	114,780
YORK	157,835,805	4,771,490	59,306,780	D	15,663,915	D	14,610,180	19,855,780	43,627,660
UNCLASSIFIED	106,396,890	32,761,120	4,624,670	5,557,975	37,823,170	2,962,650	10,905,105	5,367,925	6,394,270

"D" denotes nondisclosure. Components may not add up to totals due to nondisclosure of some industries in various counties.

TECHNICAL NOTES

This release is prepared in conjunction with the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous data are subject to revision. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. All estimates are projected from a first quarter 1982 benchmark.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary employees who worked during or received pay for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with labor force data which represent persons by place of residence. Excluded from wage and salary estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers.

Production worker estimates include full- and part-time employees working within manufacturing industries. Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month for production workers. Average hourly earnings are calculated on a gross basis, and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

Labor force data are adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark, and represent employment and unemployment by place of residence. These data are not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series. Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics, and self-employed. The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing total unemployment by the labor force, and is expressed as a percent.

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